THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

THE NEW MARKET

SPRING RACES

Will commence on Wednesday the 21st of April, and continue four days.

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the last day of April, and no longer. Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars, weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING CARY,
Keeper of the Course.

January 1, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with oilers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to receive general and [illegible] public, to be had on the shortest notice. *S. G.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
From Westover, in Charles City County, a brownish

Bay Horse,

RATHER low; crop-eared with a switch tail; He turns his fore-feet rather in and carries his head high when he trots, sinks about the neck; and has no white that I recollect about him. Whoever will deliver him at Westover, or to Mr. Wm. Crozier, in Richmond, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. Nelson, jun.

January 26, 1802. cop3t.

STOLEN

out of room No. 6, at the Eagle-Tavern,

A TRUNK,

THE property of William Newsum, containing sundry articles of clothing and some letters and papers, among them was a BOND of James Welch to General Mathews and John Lovett, for one hundred and twenty odd pounds. Some of the cloathes have been recovered, but the bond has not. All persons are cautioned against receiving or passing the bond, and a handsome reward will be paid to any person who shall deliver the same at the Eagle-Tavern.

Richmond, Feb. 2d, 1802. (3w)

A GARDENER,

WHO has been regularly bred to the business in Europe, and who has been employed in this country for some years, offers his services to any gentleman who may be in want of a person to superintend his garden. Of his ability and character he can give sufficient satisfaction. Letters addressed to A. R. to be left at this Post-Office, will be immediately attended to.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Revised Code.

GENTLEMEN who wish to subscribe for the new edition of the REVISED CODE of the LAWS of VIRGINIA, are requested to observe, that the subscription will be positively closed upon the first of March next. The price to subscribers only SIX DOLLARS. To all non-subscribers the price will be raised to EIGHT DOLLARS; and every gentleman who has not actually paid TWO DOLLARS in advance, must consider himself as coming under the class of non-subscribers.

Gentlemen who still hold Subscription Papers for the above work, are requested to send them in by the 11th of March next, with the advance money collected by them.

☞ Subscriptions will be received as usual till the above period, at *S. Pleasants'* Book-Store, and *H. Pace's* Printing-Office, Richmond.

Richmond, January 29, 1802. eo3t.

15th

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

DAVID ROSS, Plaintiff,

And

JOHN OLD, Defendant.

THIS cause came on the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, to be heard on the bill, answer, exhibits and examinations of witnesses, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof the court doth adjudge and decree: unless the defendant do on or before the twenty-sixth day of November next, pay unto the plaintiff, two hundred and sixty seven pounds, thirteen shillings and ten pence, of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the twenty third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, until payment and the cost expended by the plaintiff, in the prosecution of this suit; that the said defendant and his heirs, and all persons claiming under him, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right, to redeem the several tracts or parcels of land mentioned in the indenture of mortgage, among the exhibits made the twenty third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between John Old of the one part, and David Ross of the other part: and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interests and costs, at the time aforesaid, that David S. Garland, John Wyatt, George Dillard and John Christian, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice, in one or more of the Richmond newspapers, do expose to public sale, by auction, for ready money, the lands in the said indenture mentioned and out of the proceeds of such sale, pay unto the plaintiff, the said principal money, interests and costs, and the surplus, if any after deducting the expences attending the sale, pay unto the defendant, and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy—Teste

PETER TINSLEY.

Plaintiffs costs clerk and sheriffs fees,	Dols.	Cts.
	16	97
Lawyers fee and tax,	17	66
	34	63

IN obedience to the foregoing decree, we will sell, at public sale, at Amherst court house, for ready money, on the 15th day of March next, (it being court day) the Lands in the said decree referred unto, which we find by the Mortgage to be 320 acres more or less, in the great bent of James River, Amherst county, purchased by the said John Old, from George Hilton; also another piece or parcel of Land, containing five acres, commonly called the Mine-Bank, purchased from said George Hilton. This Land was intended, as we are informed by the said John Old, for erecting a furnace for making iron, for which purpose it is tho't to be well adapted. The said mortgage also conveys all the entries made by said Old, joining the said land, which will be sold at the same time and place.

David S. Garland.
George Dillard.
John Christian.

January 30, 1802. tds

I SHALL attend at the office of Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, from the 8th inst. till the 13th, and from the 21st till the 26th. Those gentlemen who have honored me with the care of their Kentucky lands, will be pleased to deposit at the beforementioned office, the amount of the taxes for the ensuing year, as it will not be in my power to advance the money.

GEORGE CLARK,
of Kentucky.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

For ready money to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 6th day of March,

ONE HALF ACRE [illegible]

Lot of Land,

With a two story House thereon.

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum from the 29th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

February 5, 1802. 3w.

P. S. The Sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber on Friday last, a yellow man slave named

Anthony.

HE is about five feet eight inches high, twenty-five years old, has a remarkable thick black beard, had on when he went away a short blue coat, bordered with red, with a red cape; he also took with him a variety of other cloathing; was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Latus, at the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintance in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

OLD KNIGHT OF MALTA,

IMPORTED by General WASHINGTON, from the Island of Malta, and undoubtedly the finest Jack upon the Continent, will stand at the White House, in New Kent county, on the River Pamonkey, the seat of GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS, Esq. and be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and half a dollar to the Groom, provided a sufficient subscription can be obtained by the first of March.

The merits of this animal are too well known to need any illustration. The advantage resulting from the use of Mules in an agricultural point of view, must be obvious to every person acquainted in that line. Subscriptions will be received (specifying the number of Mules or Jennetts) by Mr. WILLIAM BOOKER, Union Tavern, Richmond, and the subscriber.

WILLIAM STUART, *Agent*
for the Estate of
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

White-House, New-Kent, Feb. 2, 1802. 4t

TO BE SOLD,

At a low price, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 470 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow ground, the creek running near the middle of the tract more than a mile; on which is a well built Manufacturing Mill, in good repair on a never failing stream, with an excellent and permanent Stone Dam; situate in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighborhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bernard Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the coal-pits, in the upper end of Chesterfield.

WM. FLEMING.

January 29, 1802. (cp4w)

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

SIR,

THE interval of time which has passed unnoticed since you "presumed to make further enquiries relative to the proceedings in the case of Callender," demanding an apology, I shall rest assured of forgiveness, when you are informed, that the Gazette containing the same, was presented to me in Rhode-Island, at the moment of my departure from thence; and that I have embraced the first leisure on my return, to reply. From a continued disposition to aid the cause of truth, by any reasonable sacrifice on my part, I should not hesitate to furnish all the information which my peculiar situation affords, but for the humiliating necessity of associating myself with the *Hero* of so detestable a *Tale* as that of Callender's trial, and thereby yielding *apparent* sensibility to the harmless *lacerations* of his more contemptible advocates.

Yet, Sir, since with the effrontery of editorial privilege, you have exhibited my official character for public investigation, I should feel deficient in that homage which I have ever borne for the *worthy* portion of my fellow citizens, to remain longer silent, though covered by the impenetrable shield of a correct conscience. Since then, you have *imposed* it as a duty, you will pardon the *retort*, which claims so much of your typographical labours, as shall convey the best possible elucidation of which the *extraordinary case* is susceptible.

"It is asserted that the jury was packed!"—Severe sentence, indeed, against an officer, who has been ever mindful of the *valued source* of his authority!

But, unhappily for his accusers, and the judgment of a wicked tribunal, *their verdict* will be reversed at the *Bar of Honor*, as void of evidence.

Why then, Mr. Editor, have you sported with a case, which is serious to him only, who remains guiltless in the more just decisions of virtue? Nevertheless, with an invitation for the strictest scrutiny, you shall freely have "the names of that jury," and along with them, a comprehensive list of all who were summoned on the occasion, accompanied with such remarks and vouchers, as may equally guide the enquiries of friendship, or the more active and penetrating genius of human depravity.

As that document will supply the unavoidable omissions of a reluctant communication, permit me to add only, a few concluding observations.

Impossible as it was for superior wisdom to have executed the duty in question, to the approbation of contending parties, its bare recital will at all times reanimate that zeal, with which I am proud to find it has been marked. Nor can the shallow wound, feebly aimed by the timid hand of *tyranny*, receive a more effectual balm, than the cheering recollection of a former reward for a similar duty*—the official approbation of Washington!

DAVID MEADE RANDOLPH.

* *In the case of the U. S. vs. ship Unicorn.*

A comprehensive list of all persons summoned in the case of the United States against Callender—to which is prefixed, an extract of a letter from judge Chase, viz.

"As the mode of summoning juries in Virginia was different from that in any other of the United States, and with which I was wholly unacquainted, I had several conversations with you on the subject generally; and particularly as to the procuring the petit-jury for the trial of Mr. Callender; and I well remember, that I advised you to obtain from the country, sensible and respectable characters, above twenty-five years of age, and of the fairest and most unblemished reputation—and, as far as possible, cool and dispassionate gentlemen, not party men, or violent, or heated by politics. I was informed by judge Griffin, and several of the gentlemen of the bar, that the jury on the trial were very respectable, and unexceptionable in every respect, unless that they were reputed Federalists. I believe nine or ten of them declared on oath, that they had never delivered any opinion respecting Mr. Callender's case."

No. Ns. of the jurors.		Their residence.
	Wiltshire Lewis } George Blakey }	Henrico county.a
	Richard Adams	City of Richm'd.b
	Samuel Myers	City of Richm'd.c
1	Robert Gamble	City of Richm'd.
2	Bernard Markham	Chesterfield co.
	Robert Pollard	City of Richm'd d
3	John Barret	Ditto.
4	William Austin	Ditto.
	John Harvie	Henrico county.e
5	Wm. Richardson	City of Richmond.
6	Thomas Tinsley	Hanover county.f
7	Matthew Harvey	Bottetourt co.
	Marks Vandewall	City of Richm'd.g
8	John Basset	Hanover county.h
9	William Mayo	Henrico county.
10	James Hayes	City of Richm'd.
11	Henry S. Shore	Ditto.
12	John Pryor	Ditto.i
13	Thomas Hooper	Ditto.
14	Smith Blakey	Henrico county.j
	William Radford	City of Richm'd.k
15	George Wirston	Ditto.
16	Reuben Blakey	Henrico county.
17	Thomas Woodson	Ditto.
18	Jesse Bowles	City of Richm'd.
19	William M'Kim	Ditto.
	Thomas Massie	Frederick county.l
20	William Burton	Henrico county.m
21	Daniel Burton	Ditto.n

NOTE—No 1 to 21, received pay for their attendance.

REMARKS.

a Released as being under the age advised by the judge—not numbered as they received no pay.

b "Declared that he was prejudiced at the time of summons, and for which he was by me released."

(Signed) *Benj. Mosby*, D. M.

c See his answer to A.

d See his answer to A.

e See certificates 1, 2, and 3, and correspondence B.

f The Examiner's charge of 18co is too vague for further notice, than barely to declare that not a word ever passed between Mr. Tinsley and myself upon the subject, nor had I seen him for near two years until the moment of his summons which was in view of the court.

g See correspondence C.

h The same note applies to this as in the case of Mr. Tinsley, except that I *may* have *seen* him.

i 12 the pannel sworn.

j See his letter in answer to an accusation, *repeated* by col. Miles Selden to Wm. Marshall, which proved too pitiful to pursue farther. (D)

k Did not answer when called to receive his pay.

l Absent when called to receive his pay.

m In place of John Harvie, summoned in court.

n In place of Robert Pollard, summoned in court.

One of the most ridiculous *items of proof* which has come to my knowledge is this, that at the moment when I summoned Mr. Markham, a gentleman from the same county (since deceased) was standing by; and that because *I knew* him to be a *true Republican*, and consequently a friend to Callender, he was neglected. The only explanation which this idle story can afford, will be to say, that although I acted several years as a magistrate in that county, I never had the honor to be particularly acquainted with that gentleman, nor had I ever an opportunity of knowing what *self* could boast of so valuable a member. And as the most conclusive testimony to support the charge of *packing*, is said to arise from the circumstance of there not having been more *Republicans* on the list, I beg leave with high respect for the *few worthy* members of that *political sect*, in whose society I have had the honor to mix in this city, to challenge their better knowledge of characters, to name those who had been omitted, having due regard to the *qualifications* required by law, and the *official* or *professional* stations of *some*, who may have been deemed proper subjects for my summons; and it will give me infinite pleasure to heal their feelings by adequate acknowledgements. I must be permitted, however, to observe, in justice to *certain prompt attendants* on the several courts, whose accommodating dispositions were not unusually manifested by *solicitations* in the streets, that upon this memorable occasion, the *number* could have been readily obtained; and perhaps too, all of the *particular sect*, if happily for the cause, the officer had been in unison with their feelings. Nor, can it be thought impertinent under this consideration of the subject, to shew, by the annexed *Circulars* (marked E. E.) the accustomed conduct in forming grand juries; especially when it will bring to mind the part, warmth and illiberal censure expressed at a period, when the circular letter of a conspicuous republican member of Congress, became an object of presentment. And, I will boldly appeal to the *honesty* of those who have been witnesses of this singularly delicate duty, that they may present to the world every thing in the form of proof, shewing that the *practice* in forming petit-juries has not been consistent, as far as was practicable, with those instructions. With a view to facilitate their laudable researches upon this particular point, I would continue to furnish *hints*, if any thing further could be recollected. Taking it for granted then, that the conduct which excited such severe denunciations, from certain *high mettled republicans* in Liberty neck, some years ago, for having been guilty, (under the effect of my *Circular*) of having a Scotchman on a grand jury, cannot escape recollection: I beg leave to close that recital, by bequeathing the *promised* coat of tar and feathers, to any one more worthy to wear it.

With profound reference for the good will of a liberal community, and a due sense of my own frailties, permit me, with great humility, to conclude this disgusting document, by an invocation to all those who can enlighten this Callender subject, in order that the fact of guilt or innocence, may be more clearly established.

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Late Marshal, V. D.

(*Reference, Notes, &c.*)

[A.]

Richmond, December 10, 1801.

SIR,

You will doubtless remember my ap-

plication to you, relative to the summons which you received from *me*, as a juror in the case of the United States, vs. Callender, shortly after the trial. It was desirable, as far as possible, to avoid a public exposition of that singular affair, but recent considerations compel me to ask a full statement of my conduct on the occasion, and that you will endeavour to recollect every word and observation which fell from my lips.

I am with due respect, yours, &c.

D. M. RANDOLPH,
late Marshal, V. D.

Mr. Samuel Myers.

THE ANSWER.

"*Richmond, December* 10, 1801.

"SIR,

"In reply to your note of this date requesting me to recollect and state the observations made by you when you summoned me to attend as a juror in the case of the United States vs. Callender, I have to state, that I requested you to excuse me from serving on that trial, you said there was but one reason or objection I could offer that would induce you to comply with my request. I then informed you I was prejudiced, when you observed that was the only reason or excuse you would admit of, upon which you struck my name off the list.

"I am with respect, Sir, your most obedient servant.

[Signed] "SAMUEL MYERS.

"*Mr. David M. Randolph.*"

A letter of the same tenor and date, addressed to Mr. Robert Pollard.

The ANSWER.

"*Richmond, December* 10, 1801.

"Sir,

"I have received your note of this date and agreeably to your request, shall state to you, as well as I can now recollect, the circumstances that occurred when you summoned me as a juror, in the case of the United States against Callender.

"On being summoned, I observed to you that I had for a great length of time been much indisposed, and was just about starting for the Western country in pursuit of health, that a gentleman of my acquaintance had determined to set out for the country on the same day that I had fixed upon, and solicited you to withdraw my name, to which request, you positively objected, declaring, that you would not excuse any person you had, or might summon, except for one reason, which you refused to state to me. I considered your conduct as it applied to me, to be too rigid and was much displeased. On further conversation you observed, that it was not improbable if an application was made to the court, and my particular situation made known to them, that I might be excused from serving on the jury, which was done, and considered reasonable. I was accordingly discharged and left to pursue my journey as originally intended. —I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient,

(Signed) "ROBERT POLLARD."

Certificates.

No. I.

"Upon the trial of Callender before the Federal district court in this state, I was summoned as a juror by one of the deputy marshals. I applied to Mr. Randolph to let me off from the pannel, he refused, saying he would excuse no one; upon which I made application to the court, by Mr. John Marshall, who stated that Henrico Court was then sitting and that I was the high sheriff of the county, upon this application the court ordered me to be excused from attending as a juror. Given under my hand this 3d day of February, 1801.

(Signed) "JOHN HARVIE."

No. II.

"On the trial of Callender in June last, I remember well, that the name of John Harvie was upon the pannel of the jury, and, I think, not far distant from the name of the gentleman first called. Mr. Harvie begged the court to excuse him upon this occasion, as he was a magistrate, and the county court in session; which was accordingly done.

Jan. 1801. (Signed) "C. GRIFFIN.

No. III.

"*Richmond, February* 2, 1801.

"I well remember that when the court of the United States for the Virginia district were about to enter on the trial of James T. Callender, on indictment for a seditious libel, the marshal had summoned a pannel of jurymen amounting to 24: among whom whom was the name of Col. John Harvie, and, I think, pretty forward on the pannel, and that Col. Harvie came before the court and made an excuse for not attending as a juryman, that he was the sheriff of Henrico county, the court of which was then sitting, which excuse was deemed sufficient, and Col. Harvie was discharged by the court.

(Signed) "Wm. MARSHALL."

CORRESPONDENCE. [B.]

"Norfolk, March 23, 1801.

"Dear Sir,

"I subjoin hereto an extract of a letter which I received from Mr. Mercer. It exhibits at the same time an honorable recantation of his own error, and a full justification of your conduct for the charge alledged against you.

"I am happy in having been the means of refuting one of the calumnies, with which certain individuals love to blast the reputation of every one engaged in the administration of any department of the United States. With respect, &c.

(Signed) "ROBERT TAYLOR."

"Mr. D. M. Randolph, Richmond."

Extract of a letter from John Mercer to Robert Taylor, dated Fredericksburg, March 13, 1801.

"Dear Sir,

"I just now received your favor of the 5th instant—I very well recollect the conversation that passed between us respecting the report of the marshal's supposed conduct, in the trial of Callender, as it related to Col. Harvie's name upon the pannel, and now find from the certificates, sent me, I had but too ready a belief to its truth. I had heard this circumstance spoken of several times, in Richmond, and from the uniform issue of trials, under the sedition law, in favour of the late administration and against the individual, I did conclude, that this or some other method equally unfriendly to the impartial selection of juries, might have been adopted. I did not then know Mr. Randolph personally, and the unfortunate state of parties prevented that unrestrained intercourse between gentlemen, on different sides, which might have ascertained sooner a correct statement of the fact—If our conversation has in any way led to this, I shall consider it as new evidence of the value of that free communication which I rejoice to know has never been interrupted by any shades of difference in opinion, which have existed between us.

"You must accept my thanks for the trouble you have taken to satisfy my own mind, and to give me an opportunity of doing the same service to others who may have received the same improper impressions.

"This is the only act of justice in my power to render the gentleman, whose character certainly did suffer in my estimation, from a report, shewn to be unfounded; by the better testimony now presented to my view."

CORRESPONDENCE, C.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1801.

Sir,

Forced as I am at length, to notice the slander which has been reiterated against my official conduct, on the trial of Callender, I ask of you a full statement of the instructions given at the moment when it was found necessary to procure a jury; together with every sentiment which the occasion caused me to express; and particularly, *all the facts* which relate to the summons of Col. Vandewall. I am with due regard, yours, &c.

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Late Marshal V. D.

Mr. Ben. Mosby, late Deputy Marshal.

ANSWER.

"Richmond, Dec. 11, 1801.

"Sir,

"I have your note of yesterday—and in compliance therewith will make as perfect a statement of the instructions which I received from you, relative to the late trial of J. T. Callender, as my recollection at this time will permit.—When it was found necessary to provide a jury, you informed me, that it was a new and important case, that you wished no responsibility to attach on your deputies, and that you would therefore contrary to the ordinary custom, designate such characters as you thought proper for the occasion. I recollect that the name of Col. Marks Vandewall was forward on the list delivered me, and the reason of his not appearing, was from his declaration to me that he was particularly averse to serving on that jury. I am with respect, &c.

[Signed] "BEN. MOSBY."

"D. M. Randolph, Esq.
Late Marshal V. D.

A letter of the same tenor and date [G.] was addressed to Mr. John C. Barret, late deputy, &c.

HIS ANSWER.

"*David M. Randolph, esq.*

"SIR,

"In reply to your letter upon the subject of Callender's jury, I can only state, that when it was found necessary to procure a jury, you observed to me, that as the duty of summoning the characters for the occasion was extremely delicate, you had resolved that no imputation should attach on your deputies; and that whatever might be the result of praise or censure, the marshal himself should answer the same. I further state, that col. Vandewall was among the first designated for the purpose, and that he was on the list given Mr. Mosby, and whom I understood had been summoned accordingly. It may not be improper to state, that I understood from Mr. Mosby, that he had satisfactory reasons for col. Vandewall's not serving. I am with respect, &c.

[Signed] "JNO. C. BARRET,
late Deputy, &c.

December 11, 1801.

[D]

"I do certify, that I was summoned by Mr. Barret at my house, to serve as a juryman on the trial of Mr. Callender—he informed me that Mr. Randolph directed him to come to my house and summon me. I saw Mr. Randolph before I got to the capitol; I asked him to let me off; he said if I had any excuse to make I must make it to the court, he could not let me off the first day I was summoned. I believe I was the twelfth or fifteenth man on the jury list; the second day I believe there was 14 jurymen called, I was not called. I said in public the first day, if Mr. Callender's witnesses were not allowed to give in their testimony, I never would give my opinion, for or against him. I said, if Mr. Callender did ever so bad, he ought to be allowed his witnesses. Given under my hand, this 27th day of April, 1801.

[Signed] "SMITH BLAKEY.

"Mr. David M. Randolph, Richmond."

[EE.]

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

You will be pleased to summon four of the most respectable citizen freeholders of your acquaintance, to serve as grand jurors at the Circuit Court to be holden in the city of Richmond, on the 22d of May next, and make timely return of their names, to

Yours, &c. &c.

D. M. RANDOLPH, Marshal.

To James Hunter, Norfolk; George Deneale, Alexandria; Peyton Harrison, Cumberland county; Th. T. Page, Caroline county; Thomas Davies, Albemarle. } *Deputies.*

Presq. Isle April 6, 1794,

[CIRCULAR.]

Presq. Isle, February 9, 1797.

SIR,

You will be pleased to summon as grand jurors to the next May term, two of the most respectable characters within your limits, and make return of their respective names, on or before the first day of the court—This instruction, you will regard as one to be permanent. It will consequently require attention again in November next—and annually thereafter in May and November. I am, &c. &c.

D. M. RANDOLPH, Marshal of the District of Virginia.

To 1. S. G. Adams, Richmond;
2. James Hunter, Norfolk;
3. Samuel Holt, Lynchburg;
4. } Thomas Wilson, Mecklenburg,
5. } having 2 districts to attend to.
6. }
7. } Go. Deneale, Alexandria, do. do.
8. Philip Sheppard, Richmond; } Each having
9. G. Laughlin, do. } separate dist's.
10. Tho. Taylor, do. } tho' residing at the same place.

THE General Assembly at their last session having passed "An Act to establish a Turnpike between the town of Manchester and Falling Creek on the Buckingham Road,"

Notice is hereby Given,

That a Book will be opened at Mr. *Zachariah Brooks*'s Tavern, in the town of Manchester, on Monday the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, to receive Subscriptions. For information of those who may wish to subscribe, we have annexed the law establishing the same.

The Managers.

Manchester, February 6, 1802.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-sixth.

An ACT to establish a Turnpike between the town of Manchester and Falling Creek on the Buckingham Road.

(Passed January 20, 1802.)

WHEREAS the public road leading from the town of Manchester to Falling Creek is rendered impassable by reason of the great number of waggons which use the same; and the ordinary method of keeping it in repair as by law established, is not only ineffectual, but extremely burthensome to those employed thereon, and application has been made to the present General Assembly to incorporate a company and establish a Turnpike with certain tolls for keeping said road in good repair:

Be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to open books in the town of Manchester, under the management of Benjamin Hatcher, Henry L. Bilcoe, Cornelius Buck, Henry Heth, Andrew Nicholson, William Robertson, and John Cunliff, for receiving and entering subscriptions to the amount of forty thousand dollars, for the said undertaking, which sum shall be divided into four hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the subscriptions be made in person or by power of attorney in Virginia currency. The subscription books shall remain open until the first day of May next, at which time there shall be a general meeting of subscribers in the town of Manchester, of which meeting one month's notice shall be given in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, by the managers above named. If it shall appear at this meeting on examination of the books that one half of the capital sum above mentioned shall have been subscribed, then the said subscribers, their heirs or assigns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be and they are hereby declared incorporated into a company by the name of the MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY, and may sue and be sued as such.

The subscribers or a majority of them who shall be present at this first meeting, shall elect five directors, who shall continue in office three years, but shall at any general meeting of the subscribers be wholly or in part removed by a vote of the majority of the members present. The directors thus chosen, shall have power to receive subscriptions for the residue of the share until the whole capital of forty thousand dollars shall be subscribed: to make contracts with any person or persons on behalf of the company, for clearing, opening and improving the road, and performing such other work respecting the same as they shall adjudge necessary and proper, from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester, to Falling Creek on the Buckingham road; to require from subscribers from time to time such advance of money on their respective shares, as the wants of the company may demand, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be advanced; to call on any emergency a general meeting of the subscribers, giving one month's notice thereof in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond; to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers as may be necessary to sign and settle all accounts, and to transact all the business of the company during the intervals between the general meetings of the same. If any subscriber shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the directors or a majority of them within one month after the same shall have been advertised in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, it shall and may be lawful for the directors or a majority of them, to sell at public auction and convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such subscriber or subscribers so failing or refusing, giving one month's notice in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, and after retaining the sum due and charges of the sale, out of the money produced thereby, to pay the overplus to the former owner, and if the same shall not produce the sum required to be advanced, with the incidental charges, then the directors may recover the balance by motion, within ten days notice before the court of that county of which he is an inhabitant; and any purchaser under a sale by the directors shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietor.

And whereas it may be necessary to straighten the road in some parts, and to purchase land adjoining the different toll gates for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings, it shall and may be lawful for the directors, or a majority of them, to purchase land from the proprietors, for the purposes above mentioned, and to receive conveyances in fee simple to them and their successors, for the benefit of the company. And in case any proprietor shall refuse to dispose of land for the said purposes, the directors shall be entitled on application to the county court of Chesterfield, to a writ of *ad quod damnum*, and on paying the value of the land and damages assessed by a jury impannelled under the said writ, be seized in fee simple of the said land for the use of the said company.

And for the purpose of making and keeping the said road in repair, the directors may cut and take from the lands of any person adjoining, such and so much timber, gravel, earth or stone, as may be necessary, the same being first viewed and valued by two honest house keepers, appointed and sworn for that purpose, by a justice of the peace. *Provided always*, that the directors shall not take any timber, stone or earth from any lot within the town of Manchester, without permission from the owner thereof.

An annual meeting of the subscribers thereof shall be held in the town of Manchester, on the first Monday in December, to constitute which, the presence of proprietors having one hundred shares shall be necessary, and if a sufficient number do not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn from day to day until a general meeting shall be had. In counting all votes of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for each share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten held by him at the time, in the said company.

The directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the annual meeting of the subscribers, and may by a majority of the members be continued in office or displaced.

So soon as the road shall be completed from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester to Falling Creek, a majority of the subscribers, after leaving in the hands of their treasurer a sufficient sum for keeping the said road in good repair, shall annually order the nett profits from the tolls herein granted to be divided among the proprietors of the said company according to their respective shares, in consideration of the expences the proprietors will incur in opening, improving and repairing the said road.

The said road with all the tolls and profits shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be forever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition or assessment whatever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the directors at all times and forever hereafter, to establish two toll gates, the one at the point of junction between the Falling Creek church road and the Buckingham road; the other at the point of junction between the Westham road and the said Buckingham road, and to receive tolls at the said gates according to the following rates, to-wit: On every loaded waggon and team say twenty-five cents; on every cart or tumbrel six cents per wheel; on all saddle horses and others not attached to carriages, three cents per horse; on all riding carriages, six cents per wheel.

The whole of the above tolls shall be paid by articles, entering the Turnpike at the Falling Creek and river road; one half of the above tolls on articles entering the Turnpike at the Falling Creek church road, and one third of the above tolls on articles entering the Turnpike at the Broad rock road.

Provided always, That returned waggons or carts having five hundred weight shall repass free, except coal waggons, which shall pay one half of the above tolls, whensoever the said road shall be made one half of the distance from the Ferry landing in the town of Manchester to Falling Creek; at least thirty feet wide, with a sufficient ditch on each side and well covered with gravel or stone so as to render the passing of waggons thereon as convenient as possible, without being paved, in the opinion of the county court of Chesterfield, and there entered of record, it shall and may be lawful for the said directors to receive one half of the tolls hereby allowed and granted, and that on completing the remainder, to be adjudged and entered of record as aforesaid, full tolls and rates shall be paid.

In case of refusal or neglect to pay toll at the time of offering to pass, the collector may lawfully refuse a passage to any article subject to such toll, and if any article subject to the payment of such toll as aforesaid, shall pass without paying the same, the collector may prosecute and pursue the remedy given by law, to the owners of ferries, and by companies authorized by law to receive tolls.

And be it further enacted, That the said directors shall have like power as surveyors of roads, to call out the male tithables resident in the town of Manchester to work on so much of the road as passes through the town: *Provided*, that such tithables shall not be subject to work more than four days in the year.

If the said company shall not begin the work within two years after the said company shall be formed, or shall not complete the same within seven years thereafter, in the manner herein before directed, then shall the interests of the said company in the road and tolls aforesaid be forfeited and cease. That the tolls herein allowed shall be subject to the controul of the legislature at the end of two years after the completion of said road, or at any time thereafter, provided that they shall not be so reduced, as to make them nett less than *fifteen per centum per annum* nett profit on the sum actually expended in completing the said road, to be calculated from the periods of contribution by the stockholders. And the directors are hereby required to report to the Executive the amount of the capital expended in completing the said road whenever the same shall be finished.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the Manchester Turnpike Company to carry their Turnpike out of the main street thro' the town of Manchester, or to turn the same from Mayo's bridge, or to demand any toll from any carrier of the Public Mail.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

United States Fourth Circuit,
Eastern District of Virginia.
December term, 1801.

Mary Douglass, plaintiff,
Against
Thomas Blane & James Patton, jun. defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol, in the said city.

A Copy Teste,
Wm. MARSHALL, Clerk.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful court of King William county, made on behalf of James Price, and Wm. Brooke, complainants, against Robert Price defendant, the tract of LAND, on which Mr. Robert Price now resides, in the said county, will be sold, at King William court house, on the 22d day of March next, for ready money.—There is a convenient and large brick house, with other necessery buildings on the said land, and it is supposed that the quantity of acres contained in the tract, is between 7 and 800. This situation is considered not only healthy, but elegant; and commands an extensive view, up and down the Mattapony River, on whose banks it lies. It abounds with wild fowl and soruses; is in the vicinity of good fisheries, and well supplied with oysters from York River. The soil is stiff and clayey and of middling quality. This seat is about 8 miles distant from King-William court house, and within two miles of Frayser's Ferry.

The Commissioners.

February 8, 1802.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on Spring Creek, the 21st November 1801, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about nine or ten years old, about four feet ten inches high, both fore feet and his right hind foot white, his right hip lowest, no brand perceivable, appraised to twenty pounds.

Josiah Foster.

February 11, 1802. 3†

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive proposals until the 13th instant, for furnishing at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, about

8,000 *Feet of Scantling,*

of various dimensions, chiefly of Pine; a bill for which may be seen, and the time for furnishing made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN CLARK.

Feb. 6th, 1802.

Philadelphia February, 1.

Our attentive correſpondents at New-York have tranſmitted to us by yeſterday's mail, the following information, which they received from capt. Obear, of the brig Mary, arrived there, in 45 days from Alicant. It is very important: particularly to our merchantmen trading to the Mediterranean.

—

Abſtract of a letter from David Humphreys, Eſq. dated Madrid, 25th October, 1801.

"I am juſt adviſed by the Charge des Affairs of his Swediſh Majeſty at this Court; he has received intelligence from the captain of a merchant veſſel of his nation, dated the 24th ult. at Mahron, that a Tripoline corſair had gone out of that port, and that two others were preparing to ſail; all of them having Engliſh colours and Minorcan crews for the purpoſe of avoiding, under that maſk, the ſearches of the American frigates. His informant adds that theſe three corſairs are furniſhed with Engliſh documents.

"Alicant, 31ſt Oct. 1801.

"I do hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original.

"Per Procurat,

"ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

"JOHN MONTGOMERY."

(CIRCULAR.)

"Sir,

"I avail myſelf of the firſt courier to convey to your hands the intelligence I have this day received from Smyrna, under date of the 17th Sept. and as it appears to me eſſential that the captains of our merchants ſhips ſhould have the earlieſt information of any additional force the Baſhaw of Tripoli may have made to his ſquadron cruiſing againſt the United States; I here tranſcribe, that part of the letter which is relative, and to which you may give that publicity you may judge expedient.

"A veſſel has lately been purchaſed here by the Tripolans, for the purpoſe it is ſaid of arming her on a cruiſe againſt the Americans. She is an Idraatte hull, with three polacre maſts, mounts ten guns of a ſide, with two ſtern chaſers, has a yellow ſtreak, about two feet broad at the higheſt of her ports, five cabin windows that open and two falſe ones, with a phœnix painted at the centre of her ſtern, ſtanding upon the ſtump of a tree, ſurrounded with a blaze of fire, as if juſt riſing out of it, a bird head of a middling ſize ſtanding on a level & painted white.—She is now at the careening wharf and when ſhe returns to port, and is rerdy for ſea, if any alterations are made, ſhall duly inform you—as alſo the quantity of men ſhe may have on board when ſhe goes to ſea.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH APPLETON.

Conſulate, Leghorn, 1ſt Nov. 1801.

A true Copy. WILL WILLIS.

—

Capt. Obear informs that the United States frigate Philadelphia paſſed Alicant on the 16th Nov. with 12 ſail of American veſſels and ſome Swedes under convoy bound up the Straits.

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We are under infinite obligations to the reſpectable gentleman who furniſhed us with the Engliſh papers from which we this day make copious extracts. The following article, inaſmuch as it exhibits, in a degree, the views of Buonaparte with reſpect to the French colonial poſſeſſions, is peculiarly intereſting;

—

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris papers to the fifteenth ultimo, are arrived. By theſe it appears, that the French Legiſlative Body opened their ſitting on the 22d inſtant. At this meeting Thibaudeau preſented a review of the ſtate of the nation, of which the concluſion, which is here ſubjoined, is by far the moſt intereſting part.

After the peace of Luneville, France was enabled to fall with her whole weight on the kingdom of Naples, to puniſh its Sovereign for having firſt violated the treaties, and to make him repent the affronts which the French had experienced even in the port of Naples; but the government deemed itſelf revenged the inſtant it was capable of inflicting vengeance. It felt but the wiſh and the neceſſity of peace; and, in order to grant it, it only demanded the ports Otranto, neceſſary to its view on the eaſt, ſince Malta was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Paul the Firſt loved France. He wiſhed for the peace of Europe; wiſhed above all to eſtabliſh the liberty of the ſeas. This great ſoul was ſenſible to the pacific ſentiments manifeſted by the firſt conſul. It was afterwards ſenſible to our victories. Thence aroſe the firſt ties which attached him to the republic.

"On a ſudden Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, and Pruſſia united. A coalition was formed to guaranty the liberty of the ſeas. Hanover was occupied by Pruſſian troops. Grand and vaſt preparations were preparing; but Paul the firſt died ſuddenly.

"Bavaria took the firſt opportunity of reſuming that connection by which ſhe was united to France.—Its important ally has for us expended great loſſes on the left bank of the Rhine. It is both the intereſt and deſire of France, that Bavaria ſhall obtain on the right bank a juſt and complete indemnity.

"Great diſcuſſions have ariſen at Ratiſbon reſpecting the execution of the treaty of Luneville, but theſe diſcuſſions do not immediately relate to the republic. The peace of Luneville, concluded with the empire, and ratified by the Diet, has irrevocably fixed on that ſide all the intereſt of France. If the republic ſtill takes part in the deliberations of Ratiſbon, ſhe does ſo only as the guarantee of the ſtipulation contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville, and for the purpoſe of maintaining a juſt equilibrium in Germany.

"Peace has been ſigned with Ruſſia, and nothing ſhall again diſturb the relations exiſting btween theſe two great nations, which with ſo many motives to love, have none to be afraid of each other; and which nature has placed at the two extremeties of Europe, in order to be the counterpoiſes of the north and ſouth.

"The Porte reſtored to her true intereſts, and her inclination towards France, has again found her moſt ancient and faithful ally.

"All the differences with the United States of America have been ſettled.

"Finally, preliminaries of peace with England have been ratified.

"It was natural to expect that the peace with England would be the effect of long negociations, ſupported by a ſyſtem of war, which, though tardy in its preparations, was infallible in its reſult.

"She had already been abandoned by moſt of her allies. Hanover, the ſole poſſeſſion of her Sovereign on the Continent, was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of Pruſſia; the Porte, menaced by our important poſſeſſions in the Adriatic, had entered upon a ſeparate negociation.

"Portugal ſtill adhered to her, long ſubject to the influence and the excluſive commerce of the Engliſh. Portugal was, in fact, nothing more than a province to Great Britain. It was there that Spain muſt have found a compenſation for the reſtitution of the Iſle of Trinidad. Her army advanced; a diviſion of the troops of the republic was encamped on the frontiers of Portugal to ſuſtain its operations. But after the commencement of hoſtilities, and ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, the Spaniſh Miniſtry ſeparately ratified the treaty of Badajos. From that moment every one might have foreſeen, with reſpect to Spain, the loſs of Trinidad; from that moment, in fact, England looked upon it as a poſſeſſion which ſhe had acquired; and ever after excluded from the negociation every thing which might ſuppoſe the poſſibility of a reſtitution.

"Before the ratification of the particular treaty between France and Portugal, the Government made known to the Cabinet of Madrid this determination of England.

"England refuſed with the ſame inflexibility to accede to the reſtitution of Ceylon. But the Batavian republic will find, in the numerous poſſeſſions which have been reſtored to it, the re-eſtabliſhment of its commerce and its power.

"France has contended for the intereſts of the allies with as much energy as for her own; ſhe has gone ſo far as to ſacrifice greater advantages which ſhe would have been enabled to obtain for herſelf; but ſhe was forced to ſtop at the point in which all negociation became impoſſible. Her allies exhauſted, afforded to her no more reſources for a continuance of the war, and the objects, the reſtitution of which was denied to them by England, did not counterbalance for them the hazards attendant upon a new campaign, and all the calamities with which it might afflict them.

"Thus, in all parts of the world, the republic has only friends or allies, and her commerce and her induſtry every where are returning to their accuſtomed channels.

"During the courſe of the negociation, the actual Miniſtry of England have evinced a candid deſire to put a period to the misfortunes of war; the Engliſh people have embraced peace with enthuſiaſm; the animoſities of rivalſhip are no more, and there will alone remain the emulation of great actions and of uſeful enterprizes.

"The government had conſidered it as the higheſt point of its ambition to replace France to its national relations with all nations; its glory will conſiſt in maintaining that work, and in preparing a peace which will conſtitute its happineſs as well as that of humanity.

"The firſt Conſul,

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

"By the Firſt Conſul,

"The Secretary of State,

(Signed) H. B. MARAT."

Philadelphia February, 2.

—

Tranſlation of an extract from a letter dated Port-Republican, Jan. 10.

"I will not ſpeak to you of commercial affairs; they are ſo bad, they muſt be ruinous to all concerned. Confidence is entirely deſtroyed. Every one is fearful for the fate France reſerves for this country, and if ſhe unfortunately contravenes our chiefs, what will become of us?—It appears they are preparing themſelves, and placing all the fortifications in good condition.—Nevertheleſs, I believe them well-intended, if France renders to them the juſtice they merit. God knows the event. This uncertainty is cruel for us, tho' reſigned to remain here, let the iſſue be what it will.

—

Extract from another letter, ſame date.

"I am very anxious to hear from you and hope I ſhall ſoon, and that you will not ſpeak of this country, as at this moment it is daugerous for a perſon to receive any letters containing unfavourable news for this land.—The letters all paſs thro' the government before they are delivered.

SENATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Thurſday, January 15.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act, paſſed laſt ſeſſion for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Mr. HILLHOUSE, of Connecticut, obſerved, that he oppoſed the paſſage of the law now propoſed to be repealed: but for the purpoſe of getting rid of that which he did not like, he could not feel himſelf juſtified in tearing out a leaf of the conſtitution.—In attempting to correct an error of a former legiſlature we ſhould be careful not to commit one, in its conſequences, more fatal than the firſt,—He did not heſitate to declare it as his opinion, that not only the law under conſideration, but every other that had been paſſed on that ſubject might be repealed; but he was ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid that this could be done in a way that ſhould deprive a judge, duly appointed, of his office and ſalary. The words of the conſtitution are direct and poſitive, that "the judges both of the ſupreme and inferior courts ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour; and ſhall at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office."—The conſtitution no where ſays that the judiciary ſyſtem of the United States, when once formed, cannot be altered, the courts new organized, old ones put down, and new ones created; that is left to legiſlative direction, under this reſtriction only that there ſhall always be a ſupreme court and that no judge ſhall be deprived of his office or ſalary. To aboliſh a court, without deſtroying the office or ſalary of the judge, has not in practice been found difficult. Moſt of the ſtates, where judges hold their offices during good behaviour, have been in the habit of doing it, the United States have done it; but in no inſtance has a judge been deprived of his office or ſalary, unleſs in that ſtated to have recently happened in Maryland; which, if the facts are rightly reported, ought not to be reſpected, much leſs imitated by this Senate. By a law of Maryland, courts had been eſtabliſhed and judges appointed, who by the conſtitution hold their offices during good behaviour.—This law was repealed, and during the ſame ſeſſion of the legiſlature, a new law was paſſed eſtabliſhing the ſame courts, and almoſt in the ſame words of the former law. What could be the object of this repeal? Surely none other than the turning the judges out of office. Could that be leſs a violation of their conſtitution than the paſſing of a law directly removing from office the ſame judges? It is too abſurd to ſay that indirect means may be uſed to effect what might not be done by a direct and poſitive law, or is abſolutely forbidden by the conſtitution to be done at all.

Here Mr. Hillhouſe ſtated the various laws of Virginia, in which they new modelled or altered their judiciary ſyſtem, by which, ſaid he, it appears, that this ancient and important ſtate has ever been careful not to violate the principle here contended for, and had in no inſtance deprived a judge of his office or ſalary.

To juſtify ſuch a conſtruction of the conſtitution as will warrant a repeal, it is ſaid if a law may paſs one ſeſſion authorizing the appointment of 16 judges, who cannot be removed, it may be extended to 19,000—arguing that, becauſe the power may be abuſed, that therefore it does not exiſt. But will this argument do? Let it be teſted by other parts of the conſtitution. Congreſs are not limited in their power to borrow money, or raiſe armies, which during the period of one Congreſs might be uſed to the total and irretrievable ruin of the nation. The treaty making power is veſted in the Preſident and Senate, a power which has been recently exerciſed in ratifying the convention with France, by which is relinquiſhed the claims of citizens of the United States for ſpoliation to a great amount; there is nothing in the conſtitution that reſtrains this power or the abuſe of it; or that would have prevented the introduction of an article into this ſame convention, ſtipulating the payment to France of an annual tribute of 20 or 30 million of dollars, a ſum abſolutely ruinous to the United States. The ſame remarks will apply to ſundry other powers; yet it will not be ſaid, that becauſe theſe powers are liable to this abuſe that therefore they do not exiſt.—There never was a conſtitution or form of government which contemplated it as a poſſible caſe, that the legiſlative power ſhould be lodged in the hands of madmen, or which attempted to provide againſt ſuch an event. Should this be the unhappy ſituation of any country, there would be no remedy but a reſort to revolutionary principles. From whom is this abuſe of power reſpecting the judiciary apprehended? The legiſlature; the ſame legiſlature in whoſe hands we are told the rights and liberties of the people are perfectly ſafe.

In no part of the conſtitution is the Preſident directly veſted with power to remove any one from office; on that ſubject it is ſilent; the reſtriction therefore in relation to the judges cannot refer to the Preſident, it muſt have been intended to ſecure them againſt every department of the government. Any other conſtruction would render the reſtriction futile, and wholly deſtroy the independence of the judges, who would be liable to be removed from office at every ſeſſion of Congreſs. All that would be neceſſary would be a repeal of the law under which they hold their appointments, which, if the principle of this reſolution is admiſſible, may be done without any violation of the conſtitution; it will certainly carry us to that extent.—It was moſt certainly the intention of the convention who framed the conſtitution, to ſecure the independence of the judges; it was thought by every one to have been done in a moſt effectual manner, until this new diſcovery, which is of very recent date, of reſorting to a repeal of the law. The independence of judges is certainly very important to inforce a due adminiſtration of juſtice, which in every well regulated government is conſidered as a matter of primary importance.—Other departments of the government may be more ſplendid, but courts of juſtice come home to every man's habitation; their importance is felt by every individual, to them he looks for ſecurity and the protection of his perſon and property.

The conſtitution of ſtates are limited in their operation, and may be eaſily altered or amended; different, far different in that of the United States.—This is the bond of union between ſixteen ſovereign independent ſtates, ſpread over a country of vaſt extent, influenced by different views and intereſts; watching with a jealous eye the movements of the general government; and whom it has been found difficult and will grow more and more difficult to unite in any agreement to alter or amend this conſtitution, and which, if once deſtroyed by any important or flagrant violation, it is my firm belief will never be renewed.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1802.

Liſt of Acts paſſed at the laſt General Aſſembly of this commonwealth.

[Concluded from laſt Friday's paper.]

66. An act laying taxes for the ſupport of government.

67. An act for altering the time of holding a quarterly court for the county of Fauquier.

68. An act for repealing an act intituled an act authoriſing the executive to procure arms for the defence of the commonwealth.

69. An act to amend the act intituled, an act to amend the charter of the borough of Norfolk, and to amend the act intituled, an act authoriſing the common council of the borough of Norfolk, to appropriate and apply the taxes thereof.

70. An act authoriſing the executive to appoint a ſurgeon to the public guard and to the priſoners confined in the penitentiary-houſe.

71. An act to incorporate a company for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike from the interſection of Duke ſtreet in the town of Alexandria, with the ſouth-weſt line of the diſtrict of Columbia, to the ford of Little river, where the turnpike road now croſſes it.

72. An act to amend an act intituled, an act to amend an act reducing into one the ſeveral acts for regulating the inſpection of flour and bread.

73. An act changing the mode of proceeding on indictments and informations in certain caſes.

74. An act to amend an act intituled, an act to incorporate a company for eſtabliſhing a turnpike road from the mouth of Savage river or George's creek on Potomac, to the neareſt weſtern navigation.

75. An act to authoriſe Joſeph Caldwell to re-publiſh the acts of the commonwealth.

76. An act for calling in and regiſtering certificates of the public debt of this ſtate.

The Judiciary bill from the Senate was taken up in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 4th inſtant.—Conſiderable debate took place whether the bill ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, or be taken up in committee of the whole. It was finally decided by a large majority, referred to committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday, the 15th inſt.

[*Weſt. Fed.*]

MARRIED, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. WM. DUNN, Merchant, to Miſs MARTHA CRAWFORD, both of this city.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 25, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 4 years old Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 yearsold, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Wincheſter, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him, my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a ſwan's down waiſtcoat, and a pair of purple Ruſſia drill overalls. He has an old ſcar acroſs his noſe, and has loſt the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occaſions the nail to grow crooked over it. I ſuſpect that he will go towards Richmond or Frederickſburg, and will probably endeavor to make his eſcape by water. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the ſtate, as the law will be rigidly enforced againſt any perſon who may do either.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

Hanover, January 27, 1802. 1m.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon travelling to the Weſtern Country, who would prefer having money at Pittſburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any ſum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Poſt-Office.

Richmond, January 29, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, ſc.

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of ſaid county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling ſtout made, his cloathes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable; he ſays he is the property of Joſhua Pope of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. & *Jailor.*

December 10th, 1801. 8t§

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
7d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the *Juno* from *Liverpool*, and other ſhips from *London* & *Briſtol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the cuſtomary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Caſh, Merchantable Produce, or at the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He is likewiſe ſupplied with a variety of

Eaſt and Weſt-India Goods.

Alſo, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt received and now opening at his ſtore, a very general and elegant aſſorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Caſh or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & [illegible]

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old laſt May. He is in good order, and may be ſeen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31ſt, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipſe, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was alſo the dam of Dulcinea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all firſt runners."

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My buſineſs will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Joſiah Dickſon.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz:

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,	Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Lucern & Timothy ſeed,	Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Burnet & Ryegraſs ditto,	Red Dutch to pickle,
Bluegraſs, Burden graſs, & Saintfoine,	Bruſſels Sprouts and Borecole,
Furz or Whin ſeed,	Early and late Cauliflower,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,	Green, purple and white Brocole,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muſtard, Canary, and Spinage,	Salſafic & Narſturtium,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,	White and green Coſs Lettuce,
Early ſalmon, ſhort-top and white Turnip Radiſh ſeed,	Indive Ice Lettuce,
Early Frame, Hotſpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spaniſh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,	Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Large Windſor, long pod and Maſſagan Beans,	Corn Sallad,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.	Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage ſeed,	Madeira, Silver ſkin, Red and Welſh Onion,
	Red & Orange Carriot,
	Large Parſnip,
	White and Green Aſparagus,
	Garden Creſs, and Peppergraſs,

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds; Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himſelf from his knowledge of the buſineſs and his ſtrict attention, to render general ſatisfaction. His houſe ſhall always be ſupplied with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, having a plenty of good ſervants, and an excellent hoſtler; his Stables will be ſupplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wiſhes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the cuſtomary price; and has alſo made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Aſſembly,

who ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinſon.

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parted out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſonier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 29th, 1801. (ep tiſM

William Temple,

Has Imported by the laſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.

2 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
2 Tierces London Porter;
10 Hhds. Sugar;
30 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr. Thomas Fox, dec'd. will be ſold, at King William Courthouſe, on Monday the 22d day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, two valuable

Tracts of Land,

IN ſaid county, lying on Matapony River, 2 miles from Frazer's Ferry, 10 from ſaid court houſe, and thirty from Richmond, adjoining the lands of Meſſrs. Francis Dandrige and John Perrin, dec'd. One tract containing 277 acres, a ſufficiency of which is well ſtocked with timber, and the balance is opened for cultivation. The other tract adjoining contains 73 acres, all of which is well timbered; both of theſe tracts lay level and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, there is annexed to them a very extenſive and valuable marſh, ſuppoſed to contain 3 or 400 acres, from which may be ſupported a large ſtock of hogs and cattle at little or no expence. It is a beautiful ſeat and commands an extenſive proſpect of the river above and below, and affords plenty of fiſh and wild fowl—theſe advantages, together with the facility of conveying produce to market, render theſe lands very valuable. A credit till the firſt day Jan. next, for one half of the money, and till the firſt day of January 1804, for the other half, will be allowed on giving bond with approved ſecurity to

W. B. WALLACE, *Executor.*

January 12, 1802. 12ſ4t‡

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING,
BY JAMES WALKER,
OF FREDERICKSBURG,
THE SPEECHES OF
M. De Mirabeau,
THE ELDER;
Pronounced in the National Aſſembly of
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A Sketch of his Life & Character.

IT is unneceſſary to make any remarks on the merit of this work, as every man, who has read at all, muſt be ſomewhat acquainted with the character of Count *De Mirabeau*.

"I have been, I am, I will be to my "grave, the MAN of Public Liberty, the "MAN of the Conſtitution. Woe be to "the privileged orders, if privileges con"ſtitute the Man of the People, and not "rather the Man of the Nobles; for pri"vileges will have an end, but the People "is eternal."

The character of Mirabeau as an orator is well drawn by the tranſlator of his ſpeeches, (*James White*)—"As a politician, he occaſionally experienced interruption; as an orator, he never knew what it was to be deſpiſed. The cloſeneſs of his reaſoning was relieved and illuſtrated by the fire and majeſty of his declamation. None coughed, none muttered curſes, none ſtole away to dinner, when Mirabeau roſe to ſpeak: his admiring auditors paid him the homage of deep ſilence; and when he ceaſed, their natural deficiency of phlegm, betrayed them into the moſt animated proofs of approbation. No gaudy ideas, no glittering verboſity, amuſed the ear and imagination, at the expence of the underſtanding, nor diſtracted attention from the main ſubject of debate. It was not a diſplay of fire-works, but a grand and awful diſcharge of artillery, doing effectual execution upon the auxiliaries of deſpotiſm."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in 2 volumes, octavo, on good paper, and with a neat type.	It will be neatly bound and lettered, and contain about 750 pages.
	The price to ſubſcribers will be 3 Dollars; to booksellers, who take a great number, a reaſonable deduction will be made.

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received at this Office.*

January 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, Bankrupts.

PURSUANT to notice for that purpoſe given, the Aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Edward and Thomas Downing, attended a meeting of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupt, on Saturday the 23d ultimo. From the report and exhibits of ſaid Aſſignees, it appeared that a ſufficient ſum in money was not in hand to enable a dividend to be made. The commiſſioners therefore inſtructed the Aſſignees, that a dividend be called, ſo ſoon as they ſhall have received monies ſufficient to authoriſe the ſame; a notification whereof will duly appear under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, Jan. 23, 1802.

IN conſequence of the preſſing ſolicitude of the creditors of the aforeſaid Edward and Thomas Downing, we wiſh to remind all thoſe Debtors whom we have hitherto indulged, as alſo thoſe whoſe bonds are now falling due, that ſuits will be indiſcriminately ordered to March term, unleſs payment ſhall be previouſly made.

Robert Moore,
John Bell,
} Aſſignees.

Peterſburg, Jan. 23, 1802. 12w